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If our friends who favor us with manuscript ment in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

n Hundred and Ten and the Income Tax.

The year that begins to-morrow morable in constitutional history r the first attempt ever made in the United States to change the fundaatal law for a purpose of secondary tance; that is, merely in order to faditate a method of taxation.

Is there a general appreciation of th nificance of this movement?

Since the Constitution was adopted teoriginal form fifteen amendment eve been ratified by the States. One of these amendments modified the manner of the election of the Federal Executive. Another wiped out the black blot on three-quarters of a century of the tion's life by abolishing human slavery forever in the United States and in all territory possessed by the United ates. Thirteen other amendments have n ratified. The salient-fact concerning them is that every one of the thirteen is devoted, not to any extension To doubt JARED and his Babylonian of the power of Government over the citizen, but either to a declaration of the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen or to a limitation or stricter definition of the Federal Government's

We invite the attention of the legis lators in our own State and in every are to this broad fact. It seems to worthy of earnest consideration at all the State capitols. Never before has the process of constitutional amendnt been employed with a view to enlarging in a matter of detail the powers originally vested in the Federal Governent or to supplementing its machinery or to nullifying an inhibition of the preme Court.

That is why we regard as momentous independently of the merits of the inax question itself, the proposal on which the several Legislatures will

If this novel experiment of opportune adaptation succeeds, if there is encourent to set in operation in the future the process of constitutional amendnt whenever ephemeral policy sugsts a change, whenever there is a minor project of political or economic theory, whenever expediency seems to require that an inconvenient decision of the highest court shall be overridden. what is going to be the effect on the stability of our institutions?

High Prices of Foodstuffs. Having calculated that the retail

meat dealers of fifty cities are collecting from helpless consumers a gross offt ranging from 17 per cent, in Baltinore to 64 per cent. in Mobile, Secretary WILLIAM of the Department of Agricul has ordered his corps of economists to investigate the retail dealers in all her food products. According to a patch from Washington: The hundreds of Department employees aca

d ever the country performing field work have been instructed to learn to what extent retail prices exceed wholesale agures and thus fura basis for expert computations. The date ce facts regarding prices for butter ers, milk, potatoes, apples, turnips-in fact all

If Mr. Wilson's motive in ordering farmers are not responsible for the high prices of food products, but that middlemen are the guilty parties, there will not be much confidence in the preentment found. It is said that he naciously holds the opinion that the fermers are not getting higher prices their cattle, corn, fruits and vegeables than are fair and reasonable. is a champion of the farmers, whose representative in the Cabinet he considers himself, Mr. WILSON winces when ill informed critics reflect upon the agricultural population, particularly that part of it resident in the West, It is as if Mr. WILSON believed that a farmer was never tempted to skim the cream of the market, or vielded to temptation, like the grasping whole saler, the sordid retailer and the whole

tribe of covetous middlemen. If it is understood by the Secretary's agents "performing field work" that he has an accusing eye upon the middlemen, which might fairly be inferred from the results of the meat investigation, we are likely to hear of very large gross profits by the retailers of "butter, eggs, milk potatoes annies, turnips in fact all the principal vegetable and fruits." The ultimate consumers, already low in pocket and sore in spirit,

between gross and net profit, will conclude that everybody but the farmer is victimizing them; everybody but the farmer, who, in the West at least, is living on the fat of the land and enjoying most of the luxuries, which he could hardly do if he were in the trying position of the ultimate consumer.

We confess to having scant faith in Mr. WILSON'S investigations, not only because he is predisposed in favor of s so the farmer, but because there is much 2 00 more in the problem than the prices DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year see obtained by the retailers, or in fact by 70 any dealers in foodstuffs, including the farmer. We have no feeling of mercy for the monopolist or the extertioner. but our observation is that the retailers who sell what is put on the family table are not piling up wealth by their practices. As a class they are not nearly as well to do as the Western farmer. Gross profits in their case cannot imply large unearned net profits. Secretary WILSON has discovered that the gross profits of the retail meat dealers are apparently excessive, but in their deence they plead that when the wholesalers advance prices they have to follow suit, that cost of transportation is a grievous factor in the problem, and that here are too many retailers to live upon the available meat business. We are prepared to hear that the retailers of all products of the farm are in the same

> It is evident that the question why prices of foodstuffs are high cannot be answered satisfactorily by an investigation that fails to summon to the stand all the parties involved in the sale of products and their transportation, and that does not consider the effect of the tariff and, last but not least, that of the appreciation of gold. Moreover, it is mperative to have the inquiry conducted in a scientific spirit by competent men. Plainly the Department of Agriculture has its limitations as an investigator in this broad field.

> > Jared and Other Beans.

We almost lost our faith in human nature when we read the letter, printed somewhere west of this column to-day hinting at the incredulity of some New buryporters as to a recently recovered ment of New England literature and science. We thank our correspondent for thanking us in that we showed no upturned nose, no averted eye, as JARED BEAN, the almanack maker, passed again along the Sacred Way of Fame. numbers is to remove the cornerston of faith and to suspect the Tutelar Codfish. Far from our simple heart be such iniquity!

JARED BEAN was a grandson, we think of the Rev. CALABAR BRAN, a native of Pepperell, Mass., who settled in what is now East Haddam, Conn., in March, 1696-97. CALABAR BRAN'S "Marginalia on the Witchcraft in Salem Village and the Black Man in Connecticut, With Some Remarks on the Moodus Noises is one of the rarissima of Americana: a meaty and, on the whole, shrewd discourse it is, in spite of its natural share in the superstitions of the times. Still harder to find is his tractate "De Superbia Yalensi" (New Haven, s. d., probably about 1727), the only known copy of which is or was in the Harvard Library, the title page annotated in a cramped eighteenth century hand, "On

CALABAR BEAN'S more famous grandson-grandnephew, according to some genealogists-was the founder of the Backgammon Library, some volumes of which were owned by almost all of our wise and pious ancestors in the early and the middle nineteenth century. We have never read JOSEPHUS OF CHARLES ROLLIN save in that form. It was in every well regulated library. It was not etiquette for the parson when hitch in the practical realization of some he called to look at the works of Jo-SEPHUS, often visible enough behind the glass doors of the bookcase. We have known ministers' sons to hide playing cards in JOSEPHUS.

JARED BEAN was the father in idea if not in fact, of the modern smaller books marked with the name of some novel of JANE AUSTEN, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, GEORGE ELIOT, and containing a pint of whiskey. This literature circulates freely in Kansas and many other Dry States, and should keep the ashes of old JARED BRAN forever wet with grateful libations.

Leftenant LOAMMI JARED BRAN. grandson of the almanack man, founded the Putnam Phalanx, so illustrious in military æsthetics. It is worth recalling that DANIEL PRATT, a name dear to many of us ancients, used to have a copy of the Bean almanack. It is now. if we are not mistaken, in the library of Dr. Bowles, the well known Springfield Arctic explorer.

Grady Returns to Emporia. A new joy fills the heart, the loud beating heart of Emporia, and gladness in this new investigation is to show that its jubilant excess flows outward to Lyon county's farthest bound. GRADY is coming back; the great GRADY, the master of melodies magnificent, producer and purveyor of words and music excelling far the discordant ditties which once the morning stars sang together in joyful acclaim. GRADY is coming back to the land made ever memorable by the famous lyric outburst (words and music presumably his own):

" Emporia, of Kansas heart and lungs, Thy glery sing a thousand tongues. The fairest fewel on the breast Of all the moral middle West."

One other day, so glad and only one, as been known to the Emporians who gather about the mart of commerce of JONES and STONE, "home of pure food products," and over the fragrant fumes of SMITH's "Tube Rose Cigar," a home grown blossom, settle the destinies of the Republic. Hardly less notable that other day, when far flying wireless announced that the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE had turned his back on kings and set his face toward Kansas. From the Emporia Gazette we extract the following announcement of the world event:

"The Emports band, which for a number of years was one of the finest amateur bands in the West and during the time of its ascendency did more to advertise Emporia than any other inmaking no thought of the distinction sutution, is about to be reorganized, and M. C.

GRADE, the director who made the band.

To head the band in Emporia, to advertise in lasting lyrics adapted to the music of the obliging spheres the glories of Emporia, surely such a task were worthy of PHŒBUS APOLLO if not indertaken by the great GRADY himself. Some day ere our ears grow so deaf that even band music reaches them no more we hope to see, to hear the great GRADY, Emporia's solian advertiser, to behold the undying glory of the Emporia brass band as it sends its harmonious tidal wave down Commer cial street, followed, we trust, by the Hon, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, seen, but never, never heard-we depend upon the band for that-in a carriage drawn by six chestnut steeds. Until we have heard, until we have seen this no other music has appeal for us and Bayreuth gives place to Emporia upon our routes.

Where Christmas Is Noisy.

This year was exceptional; it was a whitening Christmas, all white by nightfall, and later far too much of it. It is only in some rare climatic vagary that our celebrations can live up in local color to the Christmas of the cards. In lower latitudes, where the Weather Bureau makes even no pretence at supplying such seasonable conditions, the celebration of the winter holiday takes on a different manifestation. South of Washington Christmas has always been the day of great noise, the day set apart for the clangor of bells, the shrilling of trumpets, above all else the firecracker.

Interested in the manner of the cele bration, puzzled as to the reason, an officer of the navy addresses to us this " TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the dis ribution of the fleet for the bolidays I am glued

to Norfolk instead of enjoying New York. Down ere on Christmas they shoot off firecracker and 20,000 people stream down Granby and Mair streets, each dragging a bell which clangs agains the pavement. December 25 in Norfolk has neve eemed to me like Christmas. Why all this noise? NORPOLE, Va., December 27. FIRST LUFP.

The facts are as set forth in the letter hristmas in the South has always beer oisier than Independence Day.

With no documentary evidence to pon it is probable that this manner of elebrating the winter holiday in the varmer climate reveals the absorption of a festival long since gone into disuse and forgotten. Christmas itself, according to the researches of the most estute delvers into ferial origins, is a corrowing and a sanctification of the agan feast of the winter solstice.

In the social conditions of the South efore the Revolution the day of noise and crash of gunpowder was the Fifth of November, on which day all loyal subjects were adjured to "remember, remember Gunpowder Treason and plot. The celebration of this noisy execration of GUY FAWKES by the loval cavalier families of the South established a winter holiday of which noise was the predominant characteristic. After PAT-RICK HENRY had had his say in the Virginian House of Burgesses, after the Southern colonies had joined equal hands with the Northern in the long war, Gunpowder Treason was no longer the theme for celebration. But some celebration there must be to provide for the noise which had become a habit in the early winter. In the earlier times Christmas had been a day of sobriety out of doors, of lavish hospitality within the portals of boundles

What more natural, then, than to postpone the racket of Gunpowder day until the next holiday in course and to give Christmas an outdoor element which it never had possessed?

Colonel Gordon of Mississippi.

We cherish the hope that Colonel JAMES GORDON, whom Governor E. F. NORL has appointed Senator from Mis. issippi, will prove to be a picturesque character as well as a useful, if ephemeral, representative of the Bayou State when he arrives in Washington. He really does not know how long he will be Senator, for the Legislature of Mississippi, which is to elect a successor to the late ANSELM J. McLAURIN, will meet on the very day that Congress reassembles January 4. Colonel GORDON may be a Senator twenty-four hours, or less or more: or not at all, for Senator MCENERY of Louisiana believes that Colonel Gon-DON is disqualified to take the oath by the precedents in the Corbett and Quay cases. So the Colonel may present himself at the door of the Senate

only to have it shut in his face. Pontotoe, from which Colonel Gor-DON hails, is one of the back counties of Mississippi, up in the northeast cor ner and not far from the Tenness and Alabama lines. As the crow flies it is 200 miles from Natchez, 150 from Vicksburg, and 75 from Jackson, the capital. The bear still roams the canebrakes of Pontotoc; the Chowappa rises there, and the Chookantonchi; and among its towns are Toccopola, Buckhorn, Mudcreek and Troy. Pontotoc is filled with antebellum memories, and Colonel GORDON was twentyeight when the war broke out. Thereor was it at Okolona in the adjoining county?-he organized, and at his own expense armed and equipped, the Chickashaw Rangers of Jeff Davis Legion, and at their head went forth to the war. Later he mobilized the Second Mississippi Cavalry, drew his sabre and rode to reenforce FORREST. Colonel GORDON also served under STEWART. VAN DORN, JACKSON and ARMSTRONG A planter, he heard the "tocsin" away back in Pontotoc, and if he did not prove himself a thunderbolt of war. ike NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, he burned with zeal for the cause and made a dashing cavalry colonel. Governor NOEL in a letter to Senator S. JOE OWEN of New Albany said that at first (that is, after the death of Mr. McLAURIN) he decided to make no appointment, but

" On reflecting that the Legislature could not legally elect a Senator before the second Tuesday f its session, and might take longer time, lear ing, in the meanwhile, one Senatorship vacant, through my inaction, I decided to appoint some old Confederate soldler of unquestioned moral fortune was lost through the civil war.

Colonel GORDON will be interesting as a new Senator (if admitted) for these reasons: He dates back long, long before the civil war, and has always seen one of the first citizens of Pontotoc; Jackson knew him as a legislator before Sumter fell; he drew on his fortune to arm and equip his neighbors for the field, and the conflict swept way the rest of his competence; he has remained a poor man back in Pontotoc. but always a first citizen, looked up to and esteemed, proud of his civic and military record; when he presents himself in the Senate to take the oath he will be entirely new to Congress and Congress will be new and strange to him; full of memories of two generations and two or three epochs, he should have stories to tell never heard in Washington before; he will not come to set the Potomac on fire, for he says: "During my brief stay in Washington I may not be able to do much good to the State, but I shall certainly not do any harm." Colonel Gordon will obviously be different from the younger Senators and as far removed in deportment and ideas from JEFF DAVIS, after whom a legion was never named, as one pole is from the

Both Mr. CORBETT of Oregon and MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY were appointed by the Governor after the Legislature had had an opportunity, but had failed, to elect. Perhaps Colonel Gor-DON's case is not quite the same as theirs, and the Senate may construe in To Banish It a Sane Read Justment of his favor the following provision of the Constitution: "If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill the vacancy." No Legislature has tried to elect a successor to Senator McLaurin, and there may be a deadlock at Jackson, for there is a baker's dozen of candidates and the session lasts but thirty days. Senator QUAY lost his seat by one vote only. The Senate may see in Colonel Gordon's case a new feature and decide that he shall be Senator from Mississippi until the Legislature actually elects. At any rate the My remarks apply only to charity which veteran promises a controversy and will pauperizes. The kind which does not stir up the constitutional lawyers

At last the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF has made a real contribution to the rehabilitation of the Republican party in this

My Congressional district is the centre of the mule producing region of the world.—The Hon CHAMP CLARK. And inevitably of the Missouri, some of the national, Democracy.

When OTTO G. T. SONNECK, chief of the division of music of the Library of Con-gress, in a publication on American national songs said that the air of "Dixie" had become more popular than "Yankee Doodle," he ought to have known that the storm would soon burst on his matter of fact head. He is now said to be receiving many letters of protest and abuse. If Mr. SONNECK in a calculating spirit of patriotism had exalted "Yankee Doodle" as a more popular air than "Dixie" his mail would be lighter.

The Red Cross Stamp.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to express my appreciation of the article in which THE SUN protests against the use of a letter stamp by another association than the Red Cross Society. Such arguments must appeal to the reason of every one-even the

I hope that the Red Cross Society may be able to monopolize this system of raising money, and I should like to make a suggesereby the use of these stamps may be permitted by the postal authorities of ign countries

The stamp at present used appears to cause confusion and annovance to the postal als, and one can very readily appreciate that such annoyance is due to the size and stamp being the same.

Would not this annoyance he remove and the objection of all postal authorities be removed also, and the use of the stamp approved, if the shape were different? It would be just as easy to make the Red Cross stamp round, or long and narrow. METROPOLITAN.

WHITE PLAINS, December 30.

Fraudulent Fur.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

The London Chamber of Commerce, through its fur and skin trades section, has issued a warning om in regard to common criptions" of furs.

The following is a list of the most co scriptions included in the list:
"Real Russian sable"—American sable. -fich, dyed

"Fox"-bare, dyed. "Lamb or broadtail"—kids.
"Mink, sable, or skunk"—marmot, dyed.
"Sable"—mink, dyed.

"Mink or sable"-musquash, dyed. ectric seal." "Red River seal." "Hudson seal"—musquash, pulled and dyed; or nutria, pulled and dyed; or rabbit, sheared and

"Beaver and otter"-nutria, pulled, natural. "Beaver"—oppossum, sheared
"Seal"—otter, pulled and dyed.
"Sable or French sable"—rabb ch sable"-rabbit, dyed. "Ermine"-rabbit, white. "Chinchilla"-rabbit, white, dyed. Skunk"-wallaby, dyed.

"Fox"—white hare. In addition white hairs are inserted in foxe

Go to Mesopotamia, Young Man. From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

In a private letter to Consul-General G. Bi Ravndal of Beirut Dr. Arthur King Bennet medical missionary) ersian Gulf, says: "There are no hotels at Bago or Bassorah where any foreigner can go, onl native khans. A good hotel in each place woul prove a prontable investment. Connections could be made with fourist agencies. This country possesses exceptional attractions to travellers. The only drawbacks are the absence of proper hotels and the lack of quick transit to the Mediterranean. This last objection will soon be done away with. and the man who has the first modern hotel wi "Of course, the great money making busing

will be in real estate and farm lands, as in Egypt. lent opportunities exist in Mes

The Poet's Last Good Night. To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Owing to the fact that "rejection slips" have become quite numerous among the would be poets of this country, I believe the following poem appropriate The market is overflooded.

All the poets of to-day Have nothing left to write about And have nothing much to say All the subjects have been dealt with, And the wisest thing to do is to bid our poems good-by? Farewell! Au revoir! Adieu!

NEW YORK, December 20.

luggestions for Improved Meth Clearing the Streets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir.

the prompt removal of snow as here, and other city are the natural conditions for its removal so advantageous as are here. Traffic is and always will congested on this island on account of Traffic is and always will be shape, and this very shape is peculiarly favorable for the prompt and economics removal of snow

At the present time the methods us are of the most primitive kind; they are the same, indeed, as would have been used a thousand years ago for the same kind into carts, then slowly and laboriously hauled, generally over almost impassable roads, to the river and dumped.

The streets are provided with sewers into which there are one or more manhole on every block. It would be easy to pum streams of salt water through the sewer in sufficient volume to carry off the snow as fast as it could be shovelled down through the manholes. The carting, which is the would thus be almost eliminated: for what little hauling there was to do would be ove cleared streets to the nearest manhole, and little expense; a team could make a dozen such trips in the time which it takes to make one at present. In the downtown districts we alread

have installed a high pressure water sys-tem for fire protection. It would seem that this might easily be connected with the sewers at convenient points and I suggested this plan last August, bu

present conditions are perhaps more favorable for its consideration than they were ERNEST FLAGO

PAUPERIZING CHARITY.

NEW YORK, December 30.

Social System Is Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Englishman who recently died in streets of New York because he resisted to a thousand beggars and deserves a splendic but in the spiritual temple sacred to the

god of self-respect.
We are cursed with charity to a degre which negatives its "blessings." Charity is only a palliative and an expedient. Cura tive measures are what society needs They are in no danger of institution, how ever, for their application would lie mainly need ministrations, but the rich.

Poverty of course results from comple causes, but I am dealing with one of the principal causes, charity. Its moral effect are worse than bad industrial conditions am not interested in, and for two re first, there is very little if any of this brand and second, because it is impracticable starving men to distinguish the The starving Englishman lived by this logicand died by it, and so should society.

and died by it, and so should society.

To the parasitic poor who consent to be pauperized by the rich this Englishman was a fool; to the smug among the rich, incomprehensible; to the self-respecting, simply a splendid type of real manhood.

Could the hand of charity be stayed special privilege would quickly pass out; would be passed out, destroyed by the mighty retribution demanded by an awakened social conscience.

ribution demanded by an awakened social conscience. Charity is society's morphine habit. Alcoholism is a secondary phenomenon: it is mainly a result, seidomea cause, of poverty and pauperism. Socialism is only an academic sop. What is acceded more is a sane adjustment of the social system in vogue. Winder socialistic paternalism you would have substituted governmental in place of personally organized charity. The evil results would be much the same.

The poor Englishman died a better man than did ever smug philanthropist. He ostracized the charitable rich, who for all their dolings outostracize the poor. It is they who foster class distinctions. A social foli or social contrast is constituted by the pampered poor, and certain rich men would perpetuate, not terminate, pauperism.

ARTHUR C. JACOBSON, M. D.

BROOKLYN, December 30.

FREE LANCES.

A Bugle Call for an Assault Upon Edi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I lay down a free lance observation? In the derly with the editor. He is a human being he is a converted free lance, tied up in port to be sure, and just so far from the adventur and the danger of the high seas, but well papered, painted, outfitted and pr nd mighty comfortable to visit now and

One of these converted adventurersreformed free lance, a sort of privateer of literature hulked into a training ship—said to me not long ago:

I am peculiar in one thing, anyway: I am the only editor in New York who, down in the very bottom of his heart, does not really believe that if he only had the time and could himself every article in his magazine that said magazine would immediately leap to a primature among all past, present and future magazine orable lack of time that keeps mos

Of course saying this of the others mean that it was quite true of himself. I have carefully treasured this confession, and now entrust it to you, knowing that it will g only to the faithful. Out of the abundance of my experience I have come to believ that it contains most of the milk in the co-

coanut.
So, at this gladsome holiday season I wish to offer a toast, all ye free lances!
Let us drink to the editorial lack of time, and be merry! God forbid that the day should ever arrive when the editorial time may be stretched ad infinitum! Against the arrival of that luckless day let us heartily unite together our earnest efforts. Let us unnch them, let us dine them, let us so pester them with interminable manuscripts that not one extra moment can be suffed into

them with interminable manuscripts that not one extra moment can be stuffed into the crannies of their leisure!

On, my hearties, to the breach! May our scriptural aspirations lie upon them as a cloud by day and as a pillar of fire by night let us bombard them with facts! And though individually we may never win in the interest. assault them with facts! And though individually we may never win, in the interests of that public which we adore let us be sure of one thing, at least the editors shall never have time enough to write their own magazines! ONE WHO WOULD.

Postal Profit From Cheap Magazine Rater TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Touchin on and appertaining to the subject of your fir editorial article to-day on the Post Of ment at Washington, I have this assertion to make: Half of the first class mail and two thirds of the profit of the Post Office Depart ment result from the advertising in the maga-zines and newspapers.

The truth of this statement is easily demon

nows this at a glance. An example might con vince better: A column advertisement in tw periodicals brought 16,000 first class letters. Each letter was answered by a first class letter and ten other "follow up" letters. What profit did the Government make on this

NEW YORK, December 28.

Awaiting the Signal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I rise to ask if there has been any authoritative nt on the resum

ehest of a high authority? While priding myself on a certain amount Spartan courage, which thus far has been sufficient to sustain me. I fear that I shall not be able to hold out much longer. Do you think one would be justified in resuming at least the filmy gause erwear" of unregenerate summer days while shiveringly awaiting the word? MERELT A MEDICO

NEW YORK, December 30. Imprisonment for Debt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Don't you

think a revival of imprisonment for debt, or a

THE POSTAL DEFICIT.

With Certain Reflections on the Postal

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Brave for the broad gauge and sensible leading editorial article in yesterday's SUN on postal metters. It is encouraging to one wh for fifteen years and failed because the opposition of a united press was too much of a handicap.

Any publication that has the merit to at tract public support has an interest identical with the public interest in national progress A waste of \$64,000,000 a year in any Gov ernment department calls for the protest every citizen, for it is directly opp national progress This is a great nation, and we require

great postal system to serve our commerc industrial and social intercourse. Without funds and other encouragement there can The entire postal system is wrong, con plicated and annoying to the public; in short, only half as useful as it might be it

selfish interests would step aside and allow Congress to enact a postal rate law cond only with the equitable proposition. NEW YORK, December 28.

JARED BEAN. Unworthy Newburyporters Suspicious

a Palpable Bostonian. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: to the blizzard I did not see a copy of THE SUN for December 26 until yesterday. Then I read your kind and appreciative editorial article on "Jared Bean, Librarian."

The discovery and publication of 'The Old Librarian's Almanack" have been attended by a number of diverting incidents testifying to the public interest in early Ameri cans and the librarian's profes ion. As the person who had the good luck to unearth this old pamphlet and as one of those concerned in its presentation to modern read-ers, I must express a slight regret at its re-ception in this northeastern corner of Massa-chusetts. There has been a faint suspicion, faint but none the less annoying, apparent in the attitude of the citizens of Newburyport toward the "Almanack"! Here in the very citywhere I discovered the "Almanack." where "Squire" Cutter preserved it in his library for so many years, persons have his library for so many years, persons have been so unkind as to ask "Who was Nathaniel Cutter?" They have also betrayed an unreasoning anxiety as to the whereabouts of the headquarters of the Newburyport Antiquarian Society, and a petulant curiosity to see the original "Almanack" now in possession of that society.

It is disturbing. It even leads me to think that there must be something in THE SUN's occasional references to a peculiar quality of mind in my fellow New Englanders.

THE SUN, however, with the clearer vision vouchsafed to those outside of New England.

presages of evil by asking what in high heaven could have induced her to the herself to me. She ought to have married a moneyed man with a brownstone front instead of vegetating with me in a bungalow. I don't know what my wife's replies were—mine would have been forcible—but strange to relate we have been and are perfectly happy, though they won't believe it.

Now won't these candid and ungenerous people make a resolution to mind their own affairs? There are quite enough of them to make a good sized charitable wave; and even if in time they find they cannot adhere to their resolution, yet it will still be a satto their resolution, yet it will still t isfaction to them to know that at lea had tried to confine their attentions ivorces, I am assured, are due to busy-odies. Besides, I don't want my wife to nake too close common than my wife to bodies. Besides, I don't want my wife to nake too close comparisons at this late stage. Maybe I would suffer. NEW YORK, December 30. BENEDICT.

PLEASURES OF TRAVEL.

Incident Which Stimulates Gratitude to

Gum Shoe Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While travelling from Pittsburg to Philadelphia to-day I ordered on the dining car a steak served with fried onions. Judge astonishment when the waiter, after a consultation with the conductor, reported loudly so that every one could hear: "The steward says it is positively against orders to serve

fried onions in the diring car. Aside from the personal humiliation naving the natural craving of my appetite treated as a matter of public scorn, the incident annoyed me because it illustrates the growing corporation contempt of the right of the individual. The argument that some patrons might object to fried onions or the individual. The argument that so patrons might object to fried onions answered by the direct assertion that oth are very fond of such a fragrent vegeta! Therefore why discriminate in favor either class? Let those who like onions them, those who do not certainly need: cially banish onions seems incredible.

I have travelled for eight years on rai
roads from Maine to California, and this roads from Maine to California, and this the first time a corporation has tried to te me what I should not eat.

(annot we get this anti-onion order revoked?

WILLIAM A. PAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

Moltke's Motte.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Recent I had occasion to discuss with a German lady translation of the famous motto of the gre Moltke, the brains of the war of 1870-71 wi "Erst wägen, dann wagen." ested "First ware, then dare." "It suggests a fashion note," she replied, not recognizing the "ware" and supposing it meant

wear." I explained the word, and she rep "Quite right; if it were a fashion note and ad dressed to a certain style of dress and woman t would read: 'First dare, then wear.' BROOKLYN, December 29. D. G.

A Maharajah's Shorthorns.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

To an Indian Maharajah have been shipped of the largest cows bred in Great Britain. order for these cows specified that they an stand 5 feet 4 inches at the shoulder and of the bony part of the tail. The agents took six teen months to find these cows. Inquiries it Italy and Switzerland were unsuccessful, and they were finally secured in the Midlands and Yorkshire They are all Shorthorns.

What the Shark Did. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Sharks Be Hanged" letter shows that like the proverbial sailor he has small regard for the truth. There was nothing in my letter about a shark swallowing a man. I said that a large shark setsed the leg of a man who had fallen overboard and dragged der water, never to be seen again. him under water, never to be seen again.

This was an occurrence to which I was an eyewitness, and I would gladly make oath to the truth
of my statement.

PERCY FAULCONES.

my statement. PERC. ELIZABETH, N. J., December 30.

THE OUT CASTES OF INDIA. Fifty Millions to Whom the Hindus Refuse

From the Nineteenth Century.

The out castes of Hindu society form all over India a distinct section of the population, numbering about fifty millions. who inhabited India before the Aryan invasion, and who were through various causes reduced to a state of slavery or serfdom. Some of them were the slaves of the ruling races before the Aryans entered India. Certainly in south India slavery was a regular institution long before the appearance of the Aryans. But some of the servile classes of the present day have in historic times fallen from a high estate and were originally ruling classes in the countries where now they are slaves. Sir W. W. Hunter says that the Bhars were formerly the monarchs of the north India, that they were the traditional fort builders to whom all ruins are popu-larly assigned, and that they were reduced pur. So again, he says, "the Gaulis are ancient ruling aces of the central provinces, the Ahams of Assam, and the Gonds, Chan-delas and Bundelas of Bundelkund are other instances of crushed races. In centres of the Aryan civilization the aboriginal peoples have been pounded down in the mortar of Hinduism into the low castes and out castes, on which the labor system

and out castes, on which the labor system of India rests."

The same is true of the Pareiyars of south india. There is a great deal of evidence to show that originally they were the ruling race in the Tamil country. They had their own priests, the Valluvas, who were priests to the Pallava kings in what are now the Tamjore and Trichiaopoly districts, before the advent of the Brahmans. The greatest poets among the Tamil people, the weaver poet Tiruvalluvar and the poetess Avvaiyar, who wrote about the ninh century A. D., before the Brahmans had secured a dominant influence in the extreme south of India, both belong to the Pareiyar race and even to this day there is a familiar saying all over the Tamil country which literally means "Pareiyar the elder brother of the Brahman." Marshman, in his "History of India" (volume I., page 21), says. "A Tamil literature existed before the introduction of Brahmanism, and some of the best authors in that language were of the best authors in that language were of the best authors in that language were of the tribe new stigmatized as Pareiyars, which incontestably proves that the Pareiyars were " a highly cultivated people, who were reduced to subjectics and degraded by the triumphant Brahmans.

These out caste races are called by different names in different parts of India and have various occupations. Large numbers are agricultural laborers, many are leather workers, some are weavers, others again are scavengers and sweepers. But whatever their occupation they are invariably treated by the Brahmans and the upper castes as degraded and polluted. As a rule the Hindus feel no sympathy for them and are unwilling to concede them any rights whatever.

Thanks to the influence of the British whatever.

that there must be something in THE SUN'S occasional references to a peculiar quality of mind in my fellow New Englanders.

THE SUN, however, with the clearer vision vouchasfed to those outside of New Englanders.

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Thanks to the influence of the British Covernment the legal position of the out cast is now legally a free man, with a steep and policy the same paper cares enough for little jests by the way not to probe, like criticasters, below the thank you.

**THE SUN however, with the clear vision and the sun probably due to probe the criticasters, below the way not be presented to probe the sun probably due to an atavism for which I was not responsible. "No," came her immediate objection, "you don't understand me. I mean that you are a very clever man to have won such a nice wife." This of course, being interpreted, signified that she couldn't for the life of her understand what on actify the presence should be probably due to an atavism for which I was not responsible. "No," came her immediate objection, "you don't understand me. I be probably the probabl progress. Some of them realize fully that it is idle to talk of the brotherhood of the Indian peoples so long as the Brahman regards himself as defiled by the touch or even the presence of an out caste, and that the attitude of the higher castes toward this large mass of fifty million people renders the cry of "India for the Indians" at the research time somewhat premature.

Governor Frear of Hawaii tells us in his report for 1909 that the strike which involved 7,000 Japa-nese laborers on the sugar plantations was brought about by agitators and not by any general feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the laborers. of dissatisfaction on the part of the laborers. It lasted three months and resulted in failure. The operations of the plantations concerned were not checked and there was a remarkable absence

"The importance of Hawaii's mid-Pacific position from a national and international stand-point for military and commercial purposes." says the Governor. "is constantly becoming more apparent and more generally recognized as this ocean approaches fulfilment of the long ago propuecy that it was destined to become the theatre of the world's greatest political and commercial activities. Transpacific commerce in freight and passenger by way of Hawaii is grow-ing. These islands are visited more and more naval as well as merchant vessel by naval as well as merchant vessels, including last year the Altantic fleet, the Pacific fleet (twice) and many other American, British, German, French and Italian war vessels. The United States is improving the harbors, of the Territory, equipping the islands with lighthouses, thoroughly fortifying the island of Oahu, and providing fo

During its nine years of Territorial existence Hawaii has paid into the Federal Treasury \$11,-683,380 in customs receipts and \$535,796 in internal revenue. Until the last few years very little was expended in Hawaii in return. That condition

and longer exists.

All that remained of the bonds issued before annexation; that is \$20,000, have been paid, and \$29,532 turned in to the sinking fund for Territorial bonds. The public debt is now \$3,859,000. or only 2.85 per cent, of the assessed value of real ditures were \$2,934,964, an increase of 1908; exper

Nineteen hundred and nine continued the pros perity of 1908. Crops were large and prices good.
The exports and imports amounted to \$61.946.84.
exclusive of specie, only slightly less than in 1908, which was by far the largest in the history of the islands. Imports of American goods gained \$2,085,081 in 1909, rising to \$17.391,005 from \$11,703,159 in only five years. Customs receipts for the year (all sent to Washington) were \$1.396,504. The assessed value of real and personal property has reached \$135,910,820.

Industries are being diversed and multiplied, particularly as affecting small proprietors. Two new industries, tobacco and cotton, have been established with good prospects.
Sea transportation facilities have been increased, harbors improved, and some railway

Four forest reserves were proclaimed last year, embracing 101,614 acres. The additional income tax will enlarge the scientific work on behalf of agriculture and forestry, including a hydro-graphic survey and aid to the Federal experiment

The public health has been good. No epidemics and no cases of piague or cholera.

The Territory spent last year \$225,000 for public improvements, such as buildings, school public improvements, such as buildings, school houses, teachers' cottages, roads, bridges, wharves, landings, water, sewer and other works. The school enrolment is 24,889, an increase of

1,444 for the year. The Present Glory of James Buchanan's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Rindly reserve one small niche in your Hall of Fame for Shank the Shirter. Lancaster, Pa. G. L. B.